

For the Grand Haven News.
O BRO. BARNES:—I am right glad to welcome a paper, once more, published under your supervision, at Grand Haven, the birth place of the Grand Haven Times (not Eastmanville.) I am a friend of "News" papers, of almost every kind, seldom seeing one that does not pay a perusal, although perhaps careless and inattentive. Do not infer from this that I respect all in the same degree. No; like most people, I have my "likes and dislikes," comparatively speaking, even in newspapers.

Among the many good things, advertisements, correspondence, editorial, etc., in your first number, I was much pleased reading the communication from a "Looker-on in Denmark." It is said "all people do not think alike," which is true.—If that were so, every reader of that column and a half would say the "Looker-on" had made a hit. Perhaps they all say no; I thought it was a hit—"twas capital." I was glad to find one, at least, that had perused our county papers. The rare inducements, uncommon advantages, and brilliant prospects of future success, for an ambitious Journalist, presented two years since, by Ottawa county, for a Republican press, have been embraced, and run clean into the ground, by that great curiosity, the Ottawa Clarion. I have not seen its like before—I may not see its like again.

The dens of infamy, sinks of corruption, prevalence of immorality, vice, and intemperance, with their accompanying evils, at proper times, are good subjects for Journalists; but to play the tell-tale, and even guess, at that—supposing Piper's dog stole a piece of beef, at the market, because he was soon trotting down street with it in his mouth, and other like nonsense, will kill any Journalist. What care we which cat was successful in the row at Grand Haven, on the night of the 10th, or whether that dose of strychnine killed Tom's puppy. Suppose "Don did turn up," or turn down, or did "wig-wag," or called at "our" sanctum sanctorum, or didn't, it is of little consequence to us; and it is equally unimportant whether Smith brought "us" a large cabbage, or small one; or whether "we" eat meat or vegetables. I think the poor of Ottawa county have been "well physicked," in this way, for the last two years, and ought, by this time, to be prepared for tonics, which we must have, or our judging from the past. Let us have a paper at Grand Haven that each succeeding number will give increased interest to its readers. I can do no better than give you WOOLSEY'S advice to CROMWELL: "Be just and fear not, let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's; then, if thou fall'st, thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

Enclosed find subscription for one year.
SUBSCRIBER.

For the Grand Haven News.
TO "LOOKER-ON IN DENMARK":—In the last issue of the Clarion I read a notice penned with an evident chuckling, thus: "An attempt to resuscitate the Lyceum proved a failure." The feeling stands out, prominent to every thinking, candid mind. It is remarked, both at home and abroad. This is from the fruitful brain (or ostensibly so) of a public "Journalist."

And yet more work, I read again: "BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. Mr. Gardner of Ypsilanti, agent for Michigan of the American Bible Society, visited Grand Haven last week on the business of the Society. He attended the Christmas Eve party on Friday evening, but was unable to remain over the Sabbath."

In true unvarnished English it is this, to any scrutinizing mind: He found time to attend a "Christmas party," but could not spare time to attend to the duties of his calling in this place.

Now the facts are, he attended a prayer meeting on that evening, at the Presbyterian Church, and presented the object of his mission in a manner that manifested to all present that his heart was engaged in the work and sealed it with an address to the throne of Grace—the burden of which was that the Bible Society might yet be fully sustained, even in these days of pecuniary stringency, and that the church and congregation might be prepared to meet the subject with a liberal hand. This privilege they are to have on the first Sabbath in January.

I look upon this as giving an unwarrantable phrase to the matter—as unjust, either from misconception, misapprehension, or a neglect to examine into rumors, or "otherwise." What thinks "Looker-on?"

Not designing to keep up a correspondence, and having no literary signature to append, or talent to continue, I cross myself out.
Grand Haven, January 1, 1859.

The Grand Haven News.

Grand Haven, - - Michigan.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1859.

To the Readers of the "News"—Our New-Year Address.
"God helps him that helps himself."
POOR RICHARD.

DEAR READERS: We arose from our couch on the bright, beautiful morn that ushered in the new-born year, 1859, with a desire, heart-felt and sincere, to wish our patrons all a "Happy New-Year," and at the same time lay before them a few hints that may perhaps assist them to be happy and prosperous during the entire year.

The past two years have been periods to which the appellation of "hard times" has been indeed truthful and appropriate, but we trust the worst is now over, and we feel as though we could breathe more freely; but still we cannot expect to prosper and have a competency without a good degree of prudence and economy, for we remember that now, even in our midst are individuals and families to whom there comes no happy New-Year, who are indeed scantily provided for the cold, frosty months yet to come before sunny spring with her palmy days and gentle, invigorating breezes visits us—those too who have struggled long and manfully with adversity, with suffering and want, which no effort or power of their own could avert. To such we say, struggle on. Despair not. The world may look coldly, indifferently upon you—heed it not; care not for its sympathy. Look upon that lovely being who is the partner of your toil and sorrow, those bright-eyed, ruddy-cheeked little ones, whose innocent glee and pastimes afford such music to your soul—and let it nerve that big heart and brawny arm of yours to greater exertion and more persevering effort for their comfort and welfare. "God helps him that helps himself," says poor Richard.

This sentiment taught us by our good mother—now in Heaven, we believe—has been a life-long lesson; even in early childhood when combating with the little troubles incident to that age, and we began to lose our temper and give way to discouragements, we were kindly urged to renewed effort with the sentiment falling on our ear "God helps him that helps himself;" and in maturer years no difficulty so great, no obstacle so formidable, but that the truth that "God helps him that helps himself" has nerved our arm more strongly for the combat, and we have oft pitched at the obstacle with up-rolled sleeves and with arm and foot brought to bear vigorously thereon, have cleared our path and gone our way rejoicing. Perhaps among the readers of this issue of the News are school-boys, to whom we present our "Happy New-Year." Aye, we were a school-boy once, and have by no means forgotten those happy days so free from corroding care and grief—life's happiest friend. You occasionally meet with a difficult task—perhaps an example in arithmetic or algebra—a difficult sentence to analyze and parse—a composition to write, and the difficulty seems so great that you are just ready to give up the duty and abandon any further effort; but before you do so call to mind our motto, "God helps him that helps himself," and make one more long, persevering effort, and we doubt not you will succeed, and then be actuated by the same motive power whenever your courage fails and your strength seems nearly exhausted, while combating with the adverse winds and tides that assail your bark on its way adown the stream of time.

Among our friends too, are young men. A "Happy-New-Year" to you all with an old friend's advice. Some of you complain that times are hard with you—pockets empty—wages low and employment uncertain. Now, what have you done with your earnings during the past year? Have you been in the habit of visiting the saloon for the purpose of obtaining "refreshments?" Do you play at cards and stake your hard earnings on the uncertain issue of the game? Do you smoke cigars and then complain of an empty pocket after all these indulgencies? If so, snap the cord that binds you to those demoralizing habits. It can be done. It may cost an effort, a struggle. But you can do it. Make a vigorous effort now, and let it be backed with a firm resolution and it is done—"God helps him that helps himself." These practices if persisted in, will soon become second nature.—Strong drink and cards have often paved the way to ruin and an ignoble grave.—Now, perhaps, is the "turning point" in your life. "Every man is the architect of his own fortune," and you can be just what you wish to be—a poor, miserable, bloated inebriate, the pest of society, sending many a bitter pang of grief and sorrow to the heart of friends and parents, and finally ere your allotted time of life has half expired lie down ignominiously in a felon's grave, or you may by your own exertions ascend the ladder of fame and honor, step by step, and reach an eminence that will command the respect and good will of all around you, and thus become an influential and useful citizen, and such an one as the good and virtuous will delight to honor, a rebuker of vice and promoter of virtue.

And again, if you abandon the cup, your cards and cigars, you will find the "good time has come," and to your respectability you will add a well-filled purse, the confidence of your employers and patrons, and plenty of business, for "God helps him that helps himself." Let your leisure hours and your surplus funds be devoted to the improvement of the noble powers of the mind which God has given you, and as sure as virtue ennobles, you will not only enjoy the present, but many happy New-Years yet in the future.

Shall the Death Penalty be Restored?
We answer unhesitatingly and emphatically no. We look upon the practice of putting a rope around the neck of a fellow mortal, however great his crime may be, and thereby hanging him in the presence of a few spectators called in to witness his dying agony until he is "dead, dead," degrading to the very name of humanity as taught by our Saviour in his memorable sermon on the Mount, and one of the basest relics of the dark ages.

The only scripture we ever heard advanced in its favor is this: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and upon which the law is alleged to be based, addressed by God to Noah. The same principle was contained in the Levitical law, which says "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," but this our Saviour taught in his sermon above referred to was not the principle of his Kingdom, and the old Levitical jurisprudence ceasing to exist at the ushering in of the new Dispensation, that requirements of the blood of the murderer ceased to be of virtue and effect, and in no wise obligatory. Again, there is a two-fold object in the proper punishment of persons guilty of capital offences so termed, (and we would by no means screen the guilty from suffering a penalty commensurate with the crime) to wit: First, to deter others from the commission of a similar offence; and secondly, to rid society of the malefactor. And why does not incarceration for life in solitary confinement, effect this two-fold object as well as taking the life—which is Gods peculiar providence to give and we believe to take away. It is difficult for even the wisest student in mental philosophy to decide which is the dearer to mankind in general, life or liberty; particularly when that existence is miserably dragged out with no object to greet the vision but the granite walls of a solitary dungeon.

Again, most crimes of this nature are committed under circumstances that show no reflection on the part of the criminal as to after consequences or penalties, and the fear of the gallows or the dungeon would equally avail nothing, and we are prepared to show, that in those States where the death penalty is in active operation, crime prevails to as great an extent if not to a greater, than in those States where that penalty is abolished and solitary imprisonment for life substituted. We hope, if a bill is brought before our State Legislature, at its present session, as contemplated, for the restoration of the death penalty, it will be promptly tabled or hung on a gallows.

Ought the Rate-Bill System to be Abolished?
We noticed in the Grand Rapids Daily Eagle, of a recent date, that the Educational Association of Kent county, composed of the first educational talent of the city and county, at their first meeting, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Rate-Bill system ought to be abolished, or, in other words, our public school ought to be free."

This sentiment finds with us a hearty response. We can give forty reasons why that odious system should be abolished—and that is one more than the maiden lady of forty-five could give why she did not marry, neither of which was that she considered herself too young.

But our limited space will only permit us to give two or three of the most cogent ones: In the first place, it is a most formidable barrier to universal education; and so long as the Rate-Bill system prevails, you will find the great mass, in every community, but very indifferently educated. Look at the deleterious influence in our own village, and a similar result is found wherever the Rate-Bill system prevails. According to the census of children between the ages of four and eighteen, residents in our own school district, at the close of the last school year, there were some four hundred who ought to be constant inmates of the school-room. But instead of being found there, busily engaged in treasuring up, day by day, lessons of wisdom and virtue, and thus laying for themselves a good foundation for future usefulness and greatness, where do we find nearly or quite one-half of that number? Step into that saloon a moment, where you may at all hours of the day, and night too, find half a score of those who have assumed the epithet of men busily engaged—some, in draining to the very dregs the cup that is stealing rapidly away their better senses, and robbing them of the noble impress of manhood; others, indulging freely in coarse jest and low ribaldry, spending the energies of the immortal mind in striving to handle skillfully and, over and anon, as "High low Jack and the game" is announced, some bitter curse on their bad luck escapes the polluted lips of the unsuccessful party; and who do we find there, spectators of the degrading scene? A half dozen lads, from the ages of seven to twelve years, eagerly imbibing the spirit of the demoralizing lessons there taught, whose sparkling eyes, broad and well developed foreheads and vivacity of expression, show them capable, with suitable training, of enjoying a far more noble, exalted and useful sphere in society, than the examples there shown are calculated to elevate them. Others, the companions of these youths, are taking similar lessons at the billiard-table—at the corners of the streets, where the idle and vicious often congregate to exchange their coarse, vulgar greetings, and make ridicule of every honest, upright citizen that passes by. And if every man will be the architect of his own fortune, what will be the character of the fortune reared upon a foundation laid under such influences and associations? As next you meet the parents of these neglected, misguided youths, tell them of the debasing, deadly influence that is poisoning their minds and moulding their character for every species of guile, deceit and wickedness in the future, and inquire why they do not send them to school, where they may learn to be men, and what is the reply? "Sir, I can't afford it. I am the father of a numerous family. All my exertions are required to procure them comfortable food and clothing. I would most gladly send them to school and thus get them out of the way of temptation and evil, and have them taught the useful and the good, but I can't pay the school bill, that is presented at the close of each quarter, without overtaxing my energies, or depriving the loved ones at home of that which is absolutely necessary for their health and comfort; and, if I do not pay the Rate to me assessed, in comes the Assessor and seizes my only cow, pig, or even some necessary article of household furniture—even now too scanty for comfort—and sells them for perhaps one-fourth their real

value, to pay for my childrens schooling! This I cannot endure. And again, I am too spirited to avail myself of the exemption provision of the law, and so keep my children away from the advantages otherwise placed within their reach."

This man's experience is the experience of myriads in our land; and what, pray, is the remedy? Abolish the odious Rate-Bill; make the school entirely free to every child who may be so situated as to enjoy its benefits, and every parent will be encouraged to patronize the school, and see that every inmate of his family, of suitable age, are regular and constant in their attendance upon the means of instruction. Do we doubt this to be a remedy? Look at the States and cities that have adopted the free school system, and why is it that you there find general intelligence among all classes of society, prevailing to such a marked degree of excellence, and so far superior to that found where a different educational system prevailed? The answer is summed up briefly. The Rate-Bill system is abolished; the doors of the halls of learning, of every grade, are thrown open to all "without price;" hence, a more extended prevalence of general information.

Again, abolish the Rate-Bill system, and our schools will, in general, be far more efficient. Most of the schools, particularly in the rural districts of Western Michigan, under our present educational system, are necessarily vacant during the greater portion of the year, from the fact that many of the settlers are but just commencing life in the woods, and can ill afford to build school-houses, and employ teachers who are really efficient, even for three months of the year—whereas, if this relic of that old feudal-like system were abolished, and the broad acres of the rich speculator on every side of them—becoming every day more valuable from the hardy toil of the settler—should contribute something toward the employment of a good, efficient teacher, for nine months out of the twelve of the year, and thus diffuse through community all the advantages of universal education—no one

riched by the general intelligence, good morals, and the pure and healthy tone of society everywhere prevailing.

In our next, we shall proceed to show that the free school system is the most economical one, and therefore, the Rate-Bill system ought to be abolished.

In conclusion, we are heartily glad that the subject is receiving merited attention, not only from the Educational Association of Kent county, but from other similar associations in other parts of the State, and also from the State Teachers Association. We hope the ball set in motion will continue to roll until our State Legislature shall pass the enactment that shall make every school in the State an institution of learning free to all.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—In this issue of the News will be found a large space devoted to our correspondents, and yet leaving quite a number of communications, unpublished. One of those published is from the highly popular teacher of our village school, Mr. BANFIELD.—Let it be read carefully and attentively. We may have something to lay before our readers on the same subject ere long.

Another contribution, signed "SUBSCRIBER," is inserted, not that we desire by any means to make the language our own, reflecting as it does somewhat on our cotemporary, with whom we are on the most friendly terms, but coming from the high source it does, and with this explanation, we publish it.

Our State Legislature assembles at the Capitol to-day. We hope to lay before our readers, in our next issue, the message of the retiring and the Inaugural of the newly elected Governor—or a synopsis thereof if found too lengthy for insertion entire.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.—We have just printed any shall keep constantly on hand Township Treasurers' Tax Receipts, printed on good paper and in the best style.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corn!
1500 BUSHELS of No. 1 Old Shelled Corn, for sale by
Wm. H. HUBBARD.
At the store of Cutler, Werts & Stegman,
Grand Haven, Jan. 4, 1859. [2w 1f]

Lost!
IN the village of Grand Haven, on the 25th inst., a Promissory Note, (\$20), payable to John Kettel, given by George Knap. Also, a Lease, Contract, &c., which are of no value except to the owner. Whoever will return said papers shall be suitably rewarded.
JOHN KITTEL.
December, 28, 1858. [2w 2f]

Found!
ON Monday, 6th inst., about twelve miles South of Grand Haven, on the Lake Shore, a small Yawl Boat (34) and two Chests—containing principally Family Wearing Apparel.—The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take possession of the same.
DAN CONNELL.
Dec. 10, 1858. [6w 1f]

Strays or Stolen.
FROM the Salooner, a Sorrel Mare Pony, with a white foal and a little white on one hind leg. Any person that will return her, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded. FRANK H. WHITE.
Grand Haven, Dec. 15, 1858. [1f 1f]

Milwaukee Oster Saloon Depot.
THE FE Door East of the Milwaukee Hotel, you will find constantly on hand Oysters by the Keg and Can, also, served up short notice. Sardines, Pigs Feet, &c., &c.
L. SICKELTON, Proprietor.
J. D. MURRAY, SELLER.

Notice of Dissolution.
NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Miller & Osgood this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled with Capt. Harry Miller whom the business will be continued at their stand.
HENRY MILLER,
GEO. H. OSGOOD.
Mill Point, Nov. 1858. [1w 2f]

Circuit Court—Special Term.
IT appearing necessary, for the proper dispatch of business, that a Special Term of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa should be held, I do hereby appoint a Special Term of the Circuit Court for said County, to be held at the Court House in the village of Grand Haven, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the civil and criminal business in readiness will be disposed of.
F. J. LITTLE, Circuit Judge of the 9th Judicial Circuit.
Nov. 22, 1858. [1w 4f]

Shelf's Sale.
BY virtue of an action, in favor of Henry Avery, and against the goods and chattels, and for want thereof lands and tenements, within my bailiwick of Seth Streeter, issued out of and under seal of the Circuit Court, for the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1858, and to me directed, delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the village of Grand Haven, (the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1859, all the right, title and interest of said defendant, in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number seven (7), in the Village of South-Western Addition, to the village of Grand Haven, now called Kent, all in Section No. 7 (7) in Town seven (7) North of Range thirteen (13) West. Said real estate being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.
CHAS. W. GRAY, Sheriff.
Dated, Grand Haven, 28, 1858. [1w 2f]

Estate of Andrew Woodhull.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the State Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the State Office in the village of Grand Haven Monday, the third day of January, 1859, the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, Present, Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Andrew Woodhull, deceased.

ON reading and filing the duly verified and sworn affidavit of said deceased, representing the death of said deceased, and that he died in said county, and was intestate, and praying that he may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased. Thereupon, it is ordered, that Monday, seventh day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a court of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the village of Grand Haven, and cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate, of the time and place of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Grand Haven News, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Ottawa, three consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.) AUGUSTUS W. TAYLOR, Judge of Probate. [2w 4f]

Chancery Case.
THE CIRCUIT COURT for the county of Ottawa, in Chancery: vs. Wilson, Complainant, vs. Thomas Chapman, Defendant.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, 16th Judicial Circuit, suit pending in court, at Grand Haven, in said county, on 16th day of December, A. D. 1858, vs. Wilson, Complainant, vs. Thomas Chapman, Defendant.

ON reading and filing the affidavit in this cause, of the residence of the said Thomas Chapman, a State of Michigan, and showing satisfaction that he is a resident of the State of Indiana, motion of Atwood & Akoley, solicitors for complainant, ordered that the said Thomas Chapman cause his appearance to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and notice thereof be served upon the defendant's solicitors, and that, in case of his failure, he cause his answer to said complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the defendant's solicitors, Atwood & Akoley, within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill, or in default of that said bill be taken as confessed by him.
And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the date of this order, the complainant cause a copy of this order published in the Grand Haven News, once each week, for six consecutive weeks, or any copy of this order to be personally served on the said Thomas Chapman, at least ten days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.
Atwood & Akoley, Complainant's Solicitors, Grand Haven, 16, 1858. [6w 1f]